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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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28 February 1984

USSR REPORT

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

PARTY LIFE: REPORTS, ELECTIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Capt 3d Rank V. Verbitskiy, Red Banner Baltic Fleet: "...There Was Plenty to Say"]

[Text] --Personally, I feel that the party organization has been working at far from full strength.

--Actually, there has been enough neglect and we have reacted weakly.

--I agree.

--Everything, of course, somehow was being done in the same old way....

This is how communists were exchanging their views while on their way to the main, as it is customary to say, party meeting of the year. One gets the feeling that there is a great deal of worry. But then the meeting began. The report is read. Discussions begin. The orderliness is striking. In compiling the report, it seemed, one goal was pursued: if only "to stick to the plan." The addresses by the communists also were strictly programmed: the first one spoke about competition, the second about discipline, the third about leisure time. If any facts were given, they were presented in such streamlined, well-rounded expressions that it was even difficult to make out the speaker's stand on them or his attitude toward them. But on the other hand, the desire to evade pointed questions was clearly overlooked. After all, there were many problems in this collective. According to the past training year's results, it had abruptly yielded the leading positions it had held for a long time.

That is why one would expect that the communists, with all adherence to principles, would analyze the reasons for the neglect and plan ways to eliminate the shortcomings. But, alas, this did not come about. Why, then, did such a lively and interesting conversation take place before the meeting and why at the meeting itself were the people speaking so banally, as if "filling a square"? Having attended the party meeting at the recommendation of the political organization, I wanted to ask some of the communists about this directly.

"Suppose," I turned to them, "that you want to share what is most disturbing. What would you talk about?"

Captain Lieutenant V. Ponomarev: Of course, about the problems in the collective, of which there are many. Take the state of military discipline. It bothers us. After all, it seems, the party bureau has been functioning: meetings and sessions have been held and other measures taken, but still violations do not decrease. Why, you ask? It is my opinion that there were no decisive measures for improving educational work, no result-oriented approach. We are prey to daily affairs. It has shown up in many other areas also.

In short, the party bureau has not managed fully to become a fighting nucleus which could increase decisively the aggressiveness of communists in solving the great problems facing the collective.

Captain Lieutenant A. Nazarenko: There is plenty to tell. For example, I cannot even remember the last time we had a ceremonial parade at which the competition winners were announced and the flag was raised in their honor. Before, we generalized the experience of the foremost people, but now that too is lost.

It is known what demands were made by the June Plenum of our party's Central Committee for improving the mass political work. Unfortunately, for the time being little has changed for us in this light. Also few demands are made on those who do not value the unity of word and deed. Take Captain Lieutenant Shaydullin. At the final examination he did not exhibit thorough political knowledge and the political instruction group of warrant officers he heads is lagging behind. The party bureau has paid no attention to these facts.

Captain Lieutenant V. Bondarenko: Many of us are disturbed by the progress of young recruits. Whereas we immediately begin to ensure that the young sailors who come to us are given the necessary knowledge and skills for their specialty, their upbringing, I would say, is lacking. We must more energetically and by more graphic forms instill in people a sense of responsibility for the quality and result of personal labor, for the affairs of the collective, pride in the ship's honor and a sense of belonging to the glorious Soviet Navy. Of course, the party bureau has fallen short here, and seriously.

There is another problem. Recently Lieutenants S. Savkin, O. Gorshkov and other school graduates came to the collective. Not everything is turning out well for them in the service. But the party bureau can markedly help commanders in working with young officers.

As we see, there was plenty to talk about. Many serious issues were avoided by the one who delivered the report and other speakers. Nevertheless, it seems that no one was especially worried by that fact. All the same, one should think the members of the newly elected bureau will try to see and solve all of these issues. Neither can they ignore such a problem as the

quality of party meetings and the attitude of the communists toward them. "The more freely and concretely communists speak out in discussing vital issues of party and country life," noted comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "the more actively they participate in carrying out the adopted decisions, the more successfully our party will be able to carry out its historical mission."

The problem is very important. To solve it means to achieve a true state of the party collective's readiness to fight.

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MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

EDITORIAL STRESSES ROLE OF PROPAGANDA LECTURER

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Lecturer's Speech"]

[Text] Ideological work has a special role in solving the problems of improving existing socialism. It is moving increasingly to the forefront among other important issues. In a speech at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed that already today we sense well how much the rate of forward movement is increasing when ideological work is becoming more effective, when the masses better understand party policy, perceiving it as their own, serving the vital interests of the people.

One of the most important places in the system of ideological work belongs to propaganda lecturing. In the Armed Forces a large vanguard of staff and part-time lecturers are laboring. Their labor is of great benefit to the cause and enjoys general prestige. It can be said with good reason that in the Northern Fleet there is not a sailor, petty officer, warrant officer, officer or admiral who, having listened to an address by Colonel V. Kashchenko, lecturer of the fleet political department, would remain indifferent. On the contrary, having encountered him once, people strive again and again to sit in on his lectures. How does he touch them so deeply? He has the ability to speak simply about complex issues in understandable language and to give a profound political and class assessment of the events occurring in the world and everyday facts of life. Characteristic for him are a feeling for the audience, irrefutable reasoning, high emotions, picturesque speech and the desire without fail to equip the listener with a deeper understanding of his tasks. All of this also can be said of Major General Artillery I. Slukhay, Colonels A. Kazantsev, B. Kostomarov, N. Reshetnikov, A. Pluzhnikov, Captain 1st Rank S. Shakhov, Captain 2d Rank V. Ponomarev, Major G. Tukachev and many other propagandists.

The party has the goal to use lecture propaganda better for lively, confidential contact with people and frank talk about burning and disturbing issues. The circle of people skilled in this form of propaganda needs to expand. At the center of their work must be the propaganda of the Marxist-Leninist theory, the historical experience of the CPSU and the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee Plenums. Today, the

work on interpreting the substance of the Declaration of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Yu. V. Andropov, on exposing the aggressive policy of imperialism led by the United States and on training Soviet soldiers in the spirit of increased vigilance and readiness to repel decisively the aggressor, has special significance.

The party propagandist is never restricted to the role of a passive enlightener. It is his duty to participate in the formation of firm communist convictions and the active and vital stand of the soldiers. It involves each of them deeply understanding the party policy, recognizing and exemplarily discharging their military duty. All the work of the lecturer groups, agitation and propaganda collectives and groups must contribute actively to carrying out the tasks levied by the USSR Ministry of Defense for the new training year.

Be it in a large lecture hall or in a company Lenin room, addressing officers of the leadership element or a group of political studies students, the person delivering a lecture faces difficult tasks. The lecture poses an important question, often requires a theoretical substantiation of one or another proposition and, at the same time, must be popular and be characterized by freshness of thought and word. The same topic must be conveyed differently in different audiences. One must seek in different ways approaches to the life of the collective and to the problems disturbing it. All of this requires a thorough knowledge, broad learning and the ability to operate freely with the subject matter and to link it to the interests, concerns and needs of the listeners. Only through constant work is one able to be always, as it is called, in good form and rise to the occasion.

A key factor in the lecture is its scientific level. In recent years the ideological and theoretical arsenal of the party has been enriched with new, profound concepts. It is the propagandist's duty to convey them in depth and to fill his speeches with them. Unfortunately, it is still not uncommon for a person to mount the rostrum with an age-old text and repeat its truisms. Clearly, such a presentation does not satisfy anyone. More than that, it can be detrimental because it undermines the confidence in the propagandist.

Today it would be unthinkable to present a lecture without a great aggressive charge. A lecture cannot be passive and descriptive. It must cheer up people, mobilize them to the struggle against shortcomings in work and service and actively endorse everything better and progressive. At the same time, aggressiveness is a broader concept. The frenzied campaign of lies and slander unleashed by imperialism against the USSR and socialism requires the active participation of each lecturer and propagandist in the purposeful counterpropaganda work. To expose the policies and the ideology of imperialism and its aggressive plans and to call upon soldiers to be vigilant and combat ready is the constant task.

The labor of the lecturers is organized and directed by commanders, political organs and party organizations. For solving the practical problems of

improving lecture propaganda they must improve its thematical trend. They must seek an enrichment and topicalization of its content, a close connection with life and with solving problems of increasing combat skill of personnel and the spreading of socialist competition under the motto: "Be on the alert, constantly ready to defend the achievements of socialism!" The approaching 40th anniversary of the Great Victory makes it incumbent to intensify the propaganda of the historical feat of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. In the work of the lecture groups and agitation and propaganda groups and collectives, it is necessary to increase attention to problems of moral education, strengthening military discipline, cohesion of the collectives, strict execution of Soviet laws and the demands of the military oath and military regulations.

The main criterion of the effectiveness of ideological and educational work, including lecture propaganda, is the level of political consciousness of personnel, of socio-political activeness of soldiers, of military skill and the state of combat readiness and discipline. The efforts of lecturers and all propagandists of the Army and Navy must be subordinate to solving these problems.

12567

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

METHODS FOR POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION OF SERVICEMEN

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 1, Jan 84 pp 34-36

[Article by Major-General L. Vinogradov]

[Text]

Political information plays an important role in the political education of the officers and men of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The forms in which political information is provided vary widely. One of the traditional forms is brief 30-minute political information classes for soldiers, seamen, sergeants and petty officers, conducted twice a week in the morning on days when there are no political classes (which are the main form of political education for the men), 50-minute information classes for cadets and officer students of military educational establishments, praporshchiks and mitchmans, and extended service men, conducted once a week, and one-hour classes for the officers bi-weekly. The themes of these political information classes are assigned by the political organs, commanders and political workers of units, ships and subunits. As a rule, they are drawn up every week. The themes are concrete and topical, they take into account the interests of

the men and the specifics of the given subunit. They are intended to cover a wide range of questions bearing on domestic and foreign policy, combat training and political education, enhancement of vigilance and readiness for combat.

Here are some of them: The Communist Party is the Vanguard of the Soviet People, The Unity of the Socialist Community is Growing Stronger, Class Battles in Capitalist Countries, The June 1983 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on Outstanding Issues of Ideological and Mass Political Work, Results Accomplished in Pursuit of Economic Tasks for the Third Year of the Eleventh Five-Year-Plan Period, and Tactical Exercises — School of Combat Skill.

Political information classes are conducted by subunit commanders, their deputies for political affairs. If classes are devoted to some rather complicated theme, they may be conducted by the commanding officer or political

workers of the battalion, regiment or ship, or officers of the pertinent political department or staff. The officer conducting the classes should present the theme in lively form, substantiate his statements with factual materials and draw pertinent conclusions. He may ask the audience questions, hear the opinions of those present, give detailed explanations on matters of special interest to them.

There are other forms of mass political work which are also employed in practice. Among them are lectures, reports, thematic evenings, question and answer sessions, meetings with celebrated personalities and excursions. The commanders, political workers and propagandists regularly address the personnel on matters of domestic and foreign policy pursued by the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the tasks of the army and navy in building up the country's defence capacity.

For instance, common political education days have proved to be an effective practice. Every month leading personnel and local Party and government workers address the personnel of the companies and equivalent subunits. The speakers deal with outstanding problems bearing on the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the current stage of development, inform the audience on the labour achievements of the Soviet people, on progress made in pursuit of the plans of combat training and political education. Superior commanders and political workers and other leading personnel addressing the subunits directly

on special political education days with a view to knowing their sentiments, opinions, interests and proposals on various matters and to responding thereto, has made these special days a most effective form of exerting political influence on the personnel.

To keep the servicemen abreast of the developments inside and outside the country, wide use is made of the mass media (the press, radio and TV). All companies, batteries and squadrons have been provided with TV and radio sets. Every Lenin Room (where mass political and cultural educational work is conducted) receives an average of 16 newspapers, magazines and journals. The military libraries (at Officers' Houses and Soldiers' Clubs) have a book fund of 120 million volumes.

Army and naval personnel have developed a desire for regular use of all mass media channels. Thus, the conditions of everyday life of servicemen are designed to meet all of their spiritual interests.

The radio is the most efficient media. It is not fortuitous that listening to the news broadcasts is covered by the regular routine. This is well organised in the subunit of V. Lyapin, a deputy commander for political affairs. Every morning all the complement of the subunit assembles in the Lenin Room to hear the news broadcast. V. Lyapin is nearly always present to give the necessary explanations, if such are required, and to comment on one development or another. If some of the men happen to be absent on account of service duties, the news broadcast is recorded on tape for transmission

over the local network after duty.

TV programmes play a special role in keeping the personnel informed on current events. Such programmes as "Time," "Lenin University for Millions," "Exploit" almanac, "International Panorama," "Round Table Discussions of International Observers," and "I Serve the Soviet Union" are particularly popular. These sources of information are effectively employed in the subunit of G. Ivashkin. The more interesting programmes are included in the plans for weekends.

Broad use of mass media facilities — such as the press, radio and TV — have made information more expedient and have imparted a really mass character to it. But this does not mean that the role of propaganda by word of mouth has become less important. Mass media cannot replace direct contact between the propagandist and the men. Life sometimes poses questions which have to be answered without delay, before the papers or radio deal with them.

Group and individual talks play a prominent part in political information of servicemen. They are a flexible form of political propaganda which may be effectively employed under various conditions.

In the army and navy political information by word of mouth is characterised by a scientifically sound approach to phenomena. This is above all conditioned by the higher level of political maturity and education of Soviet servicemen and also by the fact that they have access to various sources of political information.

Unless an objective approach is displayed towards facts and phenomena, the scientific value of political information is negligible. An objective approach means that the political information classes are based on the actual state of affairs, phenomena, processes, on a scientific explanation thereof and on an appraisal from the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism.

A vital requirement to political information is expedience and timeliness. The June 1983 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee devoted to related questions of ideological and mass political work pointed out that all mass media must inform the population on the most important events of domestic and international life.

Expedience has nothing to do with haste. Unjustified haste often leads to distortion of actual events, because in such cases the information is frequently based on forecasts and guesses rather than on facts. The desire for expedience should not adversely affect the quality of information.

The effectiveness of political information classes directly depends on the level of theoretical training of all activists, their competence and skill in pedagogical methods.

The platoon, crew or action station propagandist is one of those who stand close to the men and who maintain constant and direct contact with them. As a rule, the propagandist is distinguished for his high level of political training, he sets an example to the others in the performance

of his duties in line of training and service. He knows how to conduct talks with the men, to arouse their interest and to present the material in terms they understand. The propagandist does not merely retell the content of a document. His purpose is to exert an influence on their minds, on their attitude towards military service and urge them to carry out their duties in exemplary fashion.

Commanders and political workers, the Party and Young Communist League organisations display constant concern for selection and training of propagandists who conduct political information classes. To improve their skill, special seminars and briefings are organised. They are addressed by leading personnel and experienced propagandists. There are other forms of

study for them. The ideological workers of the USSR Armed Forces are persistently mastering Lenin's skill of political education and persuasion of the masses. Their propaganda is well substantiated and convincing. They quickly respond to the developments both inside and outside the country.

To keep the army and naval personnel politically informed other forms of work, such as rallies, Party, YCL and trade union meetings, political classes, cultural educational measures, are used.

Skilful combination of all forms of political work and mass media, organic connection of political information with life and practice help accomplish the tasks of political and military education of the personnel.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

EVENING PARTY SCHOOLS FOR SERVICEMEN DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 1, Jan 84 pp 37-38

[Article by Colonel V. Orlov]

[Text]

The Soviet Armed Forces have all the necessary conditions for servicemen to thoroughly study Marxist-Leninist theory and to systematically upgrade their ideological level. Evening Party schools are one of the forms of political education for army Communists and YCL members. The length of studies in these schools is either one or two years.

The schools are attached to political departments of large formations, separate units and establishments. In units and on ships stationed far from Party schools their branches are set up under the supervision of unit Party committees.

The chief of a divisional Party school is a full-time official, and that of a regimental school, a part-time official, the latter being appointed from among experienced political workers. The school's teaching staff includes officers of political departments, unit commanders and their deputies for political affairs, members of Party committees and propagandists.

Two-year schools, which are formed in garrisons, are attended by officers, praporshchiks and mitchmans, and also by army and navy civilian workers and employees. They study the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy, fundamentals of military psychology, pedagogy and military education, Soviet law and jurisdiction.

One-year schools are the main form of Party education for soldiers, sailors, sergeants and starshinas — Party and YCL members. They study the history of the CPSU and questions of Party and Komsomol work in the army and navy.

The academic year in the schools lasts from six to eight months. Studies in all schools are organised on the basis of a single curriculum worked out by the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy. Lessons are generally held once a week for four hours. Practice assemblies for a total of eight days a year are also organised.

Training groups comprise 20-25 men. The school's chief appoints a monitor in each group. Groups are formed with account taken of the students' preparedness and the nature of their service and social duties. For lectures, groups may be joined together.

The process of instruction consists of lectures, seminars, consultations, independent work and examinations, the main form being independent reading to assimilate the recommended literature.

Those who successfully studied and passed examinations at two-year schools receive certificates of secondary, and at one-year schools, of primary political education.

Political departments are directly responsible for the schools' activities. They control the quality of the lessons, and work with the teachers to enhance their ideological and theoretical level and proficiency in method.

The two-year evening Party school, where Major Dorokhin is the chief, is attended mainly by YCL activists — secretaries and members of bureaux of battalion, company and equivalent YCL organisations, platoon YCL group organisers, propagandists, members of editorial staff of wall newspapers, and editors of combat bulletins. Besides studying theoretical problems, the men learn to carry out mass political work competently and efficiently from the point of view of method. To this end, various methods are used. For instance, Komsomol activists Junior Sergeant A. Shevchuk and Yefreitor V. Galishvili conducted talks with the men, and took part in preparing

thematic get-togethers. Later on, during a seminar in the evening Party school, they told their fellow-students how they had done it, and shared their views on what, in their opinion, worked best, and what they had omitted inadvertently. Students always discuss such reports with enthusiasm.

Here is another example. On the instructions of the school's chief, Senior Sergeant I. Somov attended a talk given by a platoon propagandist Private A. Galchenko. Though the latter had thoroughly prepared for the talk, he made some methodical slips, e.g. he frequently turned to the written text and failed to tie in closely the theme of the talk with the concrete tasks facing his subunit. Observation made and advice given subsequently at a seminar in the Party school by Senior Sergeant Somov, a more experienced propagandist, were most useful to Private Galchenko and other young activists.

The unit's Party bureau pays unremitting attention to the school's work. Members of the bureau have regular talks with the teachers and students so as to learn how things are progressing and what difficulties the school experiences. The commander, his deputy for political affairs and secretary of the Party bureau frequently attend the lessons. Each time after a lesson they usually share their opinions with the teaching staff and the students, and analyse the shortcomings.

One of the meetings of the Party bureau was devoted to discussing the steps to be taken to improve propaganda

of the students' advanced experience and to fill in omissions in the organisation of the instruction process. Such attention on the part of the Party bureau enhances the students' responsibility, urges them to be more active, and to prepare thoroughly for each lesson.

In exercising control over the students' preparation for the lessons, particular attention is paid to those who, for some reason or other, missed a lecture or a seminar. Generally, additional talks are organised for such students. One day, for example, a student missed a lecture. During the independent preparation period the secretary of the Party bureau asked him how he was going to catch up with the others; he also advised him what points were to be given special attention, and recommended the necessary literature to be read.

Komsomol activists successfully implement the knowledge they have acquired at the lessons. They render considerable help to commanders and political workers in educating servicemen and in organising and carrying out propaganda work.

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ARMED FORCES

NOVEMBER 7TH SPEECH OF KIEV MILITARY DISTRICT COMMANDER GERASIMOV

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Nov 83 p 1, 2

[Article by A. Maslov, A. Povnitsa and B. Suprunyuk: "Kiev, Site of the October Revolution"]

[Text] Comrades soldiers and sailors, sergeants and sergeants major!

Comrades warrant officers and petty officers!

Workers of the Soviet Ukraine and the Hero City, Kiev!

In the name and on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the republic, I bring you greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday, the 66th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

The Soviet people mark this glorious holiday in an environment of intense struggle to implement the plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenums. The high labor and political activeness of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, the new patriotic initiatives, and the broad scope of socialist competition for successful fulfillment of the current year's plan and the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan all convincingly testify to the monolithic cohesion of the Soviet people around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The Soviet people are celebrating the 66th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution with significant new achievements. Developed socialism is ever more completely revealing its powerful creative forces. The country's economy is developing dynamically. The policy of intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and heightening organization and discipline in all areas of the economy and management are being implemented consistently. All this guarantees further improvement in the level of the material and cultural life of the people.

Today the indestructible union of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia and the indissoluble international unity and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR are stable as never before.

Workers of the Soviet Ukraine are making a worthy contribution to the development of the country's unified economic system. Industry in the republic is increasing its production. During the course of its pre-October shock work, hundreds of thousands of workers and thousands of enterprises, shop and team collectives fulfilled the tasks of the third year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Village workers, implementing the Food Program, worked diligently with the active assistance of the working class, intelligentsia and army and navy personnel, to harvest and store in a timely fashion everything grown, lay the foundation for next year's harvest, and increase animal husbandry products.

The science and culture of the Soviet Ukraine were further developed.

Preparations for the October anniversary celebration coincided with a significant date: the 40th Anniversary of the Dnepr Battle and the liberation of Kiev from the German-Fascist invaders. The celebration became a stirring demonstration of the unity of the party, the people and its glorious Armed Forces and of the workers' readiness to do everything to strengthen the economic and defense might of the country and defend the gains of October.

Along with the countries of the socialist community, we are moving toward new vistas of economic and social progress. Our all-round cooperation in the struggle to strengthen the positions of socialism, and for the peace and security of the peoples is constantly expanding.

The socialist countries are having to solve their creative tasks in a sharply aggravated international environment. The aggressive forces of imperialism have unleashed a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism. The militaristic policy of the U.S. represents a serious threat to peace. The essence of this policy consists of trying to secure world domination for American imperialism, without consideration for the interests of other states and peoples.

Large-scale programs for producing new types of weapons--nuclear, chemical and conventional--are being implemented and an arms race in space is planned to achieve this aim. The U.S. is kindling military conflicts in various regions of the world, increasing its military presence thousands of kilometers from its own territory, and developing bridgeheads in order to intervene directly in the affairs of other states and employ weapons against any country which does not accept American dictates.

The senseless policy of Washington and its NATO allies, the adventuristic game with first-strike nuclear weapons, is causing anger and indignation among other nations. People with the most disparate ideological and political convictions are raising their voices for peace and the right of each human being to life.

The policy of the CPSU and Soviet State in the present international environment, which is clearly set forth in the statement of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is fervently approved by the Soviet people and supported by all progressive mankind.

Persistently implementing its Peace Program, the Soviet Union is doing everything possible to achieve a turn for the better in international relations. Our efforts are directed at preserving and strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and expanding and extending cooperation among states.

At the same time our policy is one of firmly rebuffing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and any infringement on the security of our state and our allies. No one should take our country's good will and our desire for negotiations as an indication of weakness. The Soviet Union is capable of an appropriate response to any attempt to destroy the strategic military balance, and its words and deeds are not at variance.

The workers of the Soviet Ukraine, like the entire Soviet Union, fully support the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and Soviet State, and the clear-minded actions of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

Realistically assessing the international situation, and displaying the highest vigilance, the Communist Party and Soviet Government are tirelessly concerned about increasing the defense might of the country and further strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces.

Army and Navy personnel respond to the constant concern of the party and the people with new successes in their military labor. Utterly devoted to the Homeland and the Communist Party, they are persistently mastering modern military weapons and equipment, and increasing their combat readiness in every way possible.

Brought up on the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet soldiers vigilantly guard the gains of the Great October Revolution and, in a single combat formation with the soldiers of the Warsaw Treaty Organization member states, are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

Long live the 66th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their glorious Armed Forces!

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Hoorah!

And again a thunderous "Horrah!" rolls through the main street of the republic capital. The melodies of the USSR and UkSSR state hymns merge with the retorts of the holiday artillery salute.

Bugles sound. According to tradition, drummers open the ceremonial parade of the troops of the Kiev garrison. Following behind them is a column of students from the Military Academy of Troop Air Defense imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union A. M. Vasilevskiy.

The ranks of the Kiev Higher Military Aviation Engineering School are led by the school's chief, candidate of technical sciences, Lt Gen Engr K. B. Chelyshev. Among the school's students and pupils are envoys of many of the republics of our country, the sons and daughters of front-line soldiers whose military campaigns traversed the soil of Soviet Ukraine.

The students and officers of the Kiev Higher Air Defense Missile Engineering, Order of Lenin, Red Banner School imeni S. M. Kirov march in precise order. The 64 year history of the school is rich in glorious military traditions. Forty-three of its alumni have been awarded the title, Hero of the Soviet Union. General of the Army I. D. Chernyakhovskiy, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, is forever entered on the rolls of its personnel.

The Kiev Higher Tank Engineering, Order of the Red Star school imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union I. I. Yakubovskiy is on the march. The stands greet the orderly ranks of the Kiev Suvorov Military School with applause. Formed in 1943, the school many times earned the USSR Minister of Defense prize for high indices in training and discipline. The students and officers of the Vasil'kovskiy Military Aviation Technical School imeni 50th Anniversary of the Leninist Komsomol of the Ukraine take the place of the young Suvorov students.

Students of the Kiev Higher Naval Political School pass by under a red-starred white and blue flag. The future political officers also improve their knowledge of naval officers' specialities. They work actively on the military and patriotic education of school children and participate in carrying out the military sports games "Orlenok" and "Zarnitsa." The sharp looking column of the Kiev Higher Engineering Radio-Technical School of PVO [Air Defense] does not yield to the Navy school in its precision and harmony. The students and officers of the Kiev Higher Military Engineering, twice Red Banner Communications School imeni M. I. Kalinin pass by the stands. The school's chief, Hero of the Soviet Union M. K. Pilipenko, a lieutenant general of communications troops and 19 year communist, participated in forcing the Dnepr and liberating Kiev.

With precisely measured stride the subunits of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the outstanding students in military and political training from the Red Banner Western Border District, enter the square.

The students and officers of one of the oldest military training institutions in the country, the Kiev Higher Combined Arms Command Twice Red Banner School imeni M. V. Frunze, led by Maj Gen I. M. Limarenko, demonstrate their good military bearing. The first graduation of Red Commanders from this school took place back in Summer, 1919 in Simbirsk, home of V. I. Lenin. Tens of thousands of graduates were awarded orders and medals for their courage and valor displayed on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Among its alumni are 19 Heroes of the Soviet Union, and Soviet Armed Forces generals and marshals. Today's students are proudly continuing the glorious traditions of the older generation. Today the cream of the crop was assigned to participate in the parade.

There is a short pause and the growing whine of engines is heard on the square. Motorized riflemen are leading a mechanized column. The country has entrusted the newest weapons to its glorious defenders. The Communist Party and its Central Committee display great concern about maintaining the defense of the home of the October Revolution at the required level, and about the further improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces. Air defense and rocket systems, combat vehicle mounted ATGMs and missiles pass by the stands.

The ceremonial review of the troops in honor of the 66th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution again convincingly demonstrated the high training and skill of Soviet Army and Navy personnel, and their utter devotion to the party and people and constant readiness at any moment honorably to defend the interests of our Homeland and the countries of the socialist community.

A column of standard bearers enters Kreshchatik Avenue. In front is the banner of the Hero City Kiev and the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Minister, All-Union Central Trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee, which is competed for and marks the achievements of the workers of the republic capital in all-union socialist competition. The honor of carrying them was given to Anatoliy Akimovich, a grinder at the Zavod "Arsenal" production association, and Pavel Aleksandrovich Chumak, an excavator machinist at the Stroymekhanizatsiya construction trust of Glavkiyevgorstroya [Main Administration of Kiev City Construction], both of whom are Heroes of Socialist Labor. Right behind them the outstanding production workers of the 120 best collectives in the city, winners in the pre-October competition, carry the banners of their enterprises, departments and organizations, as though continuing the relay race of glorious deeds and achievements.

Participants in the ceremony greet the portrait of the mighty leader of Great October, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, with fervent applause. Like always, his immortal image is with us.

In the ceremonial ranks are distinguished people from the plants and factories of Kiev, and scientific and cultural figures; those people whose successes are the pride not only of the Ukrainian capital, but of the entire republic. The Heroes of Socialist Labor, Lyubov' Kondrat'yevna Kondrat'yevaya, a weaver at the Darnitskiy silk combine; Mikhail Ivanovich Sukretnyy, lathe foreman at the Bol'shevik production association; Petr Petrovich Tarasenko, ship's carpenter at the Leninskaya Kuznitsa factory, and many of their comrades are in an excellent frame of mind. They have something to report about to their Homeland, party and people on this holiday.

Along Kreshchatik Avenue march a column of veterans of the Great Patriotic War, participants in the Dnepr Battle and the liberation of the Ukraine. Retired Maj Gen Nikolay Grigor'yevich Kostev, a party member since 1920, is among those invited to the rostrum. In May 1918 he volunteered for the Red Army. He served nearly a half-century and received the highest award, the Order of Lenin, for his participation in liberating the right bank of the Ukraine.

"I will never forget those days," says the veteran. "It was a massive feat of thousands and thousands of Soviet soldiers."

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the inspirer and organizer of all our victories. Toasts were raised on Kveshchahk Avenue in its honor.

Marchers carry portraits of Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and of the other CPSU Central Committee Politburo members. All Soviet people unanimously approve of the foreign and domestic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet State. The goals of this policy are the prosperity of our socialist Homeland and the strengthening of universal peace and friendly relations among the peoples of the planet.

Girls in holiday folk costumes mount the central rostrum. They present the leaders of the Ukrainian Communist Party and government bouquets of red carnations.

Factory representatives of the legendary Arsenal factory, shipbuilders from Leninsk aya Kuznitsa and mechanics from Bol'shevik and Krasnyy Ekskavator enter Kreshchatik Avenue under trembling red banners. The famous collectives come, whose traditions were born of revolution, tempered in the fires of class warfare and tested by time. Here comes our pride, our glory, our working class!

"Workers of the Soviet Union! Expand socialist competition to raise labor efficiency and product quality!"

The workers of the Ukrainian capital respond to this summons with deeds. The task of the first 10 months have been fulfilled and overfulfilled for most economic indices, including industrial production.

Thousands of Kievans, who have fulfilled their personal annual tasks on the eve of the 66th Anniversary of October, are participants in the patriotic movement: "The Highest Output From Every Hour of Work." This motto was also picked up by the workers of the Kiev production association for relays and automatic equipment. Since the beginning of the year this association has manufactured almost a million rubles' worth of addition, high quality products, and has assimilated seven types of new products.

This year builders have provided Kiev residents with dozens of residential buildings with apartments of improved design, a clothing modeling establishment, a trade center on Suvorov Street, 10 children's pre-schools, 6 schools and many other structures. Ancient Kiev is becoming ever more attractive and beautiful.

The enterprises of the Ukrainian capital are increasing their manufacture of goods for the people. Articles with the Kiev stamp are known throughout the country for their high quality and durability.

The contribution of Kievans to implementing the Food Program is significant.

Today, all the land of the soviets is resplendant with red calico. It would be interesting to see whether the red sheen from our holiday is visible from space. Two of our countrymen are there now. Perhaps at this very moment, in their 133d day of flight, Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aledsandrov, our pair of cosmonauts, are flying toward the shores of their Homeland. Perhaps their faces are pressed to the porthole: Home! A few days ago we observed the work of the "Protons" in space. What an astounding picture! Somewhat earlier a report came from Flight Control Center, stating that experiments in materials technology had been carried out abroad the orbiting station. We add that monitoring the condition of the samples being tested was accomplished with the aid of an "Elektrotopograf" device developed by Kiev scientists at the Institute of Physics of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences.

The brilliant intellect of Soviet man reaches deep into the earth and far into outer space. All of the creative power of Soviet man is for the benefit, good and happiness of his Homeland and all mankind.

We see writers, artists and actors on Kreshchahk Avenue. They are walking together with our heroes, whose lives inspire them to create vivid new workers about our tempestuous and wonderful age.

Thirty-five years ago the sunny painting, "Khleb" [Bread] emerged from the brush of a young Kievan artist and became a classic of Soviet art. The latest works of the master, lyrical landscapes, sound a penetrating, palpitating song about her home region. Their concept is of the cycle of "Zemlya i lyudi" [The Land and the People]. Of the same age as the October Revolution, National Artist of the USSR T. N. Yablonskiya gives the people all the generosity of her spirit and talent.

"Tat'yana Nilovna, what would you like to tell the readers of PRAVDA UKRAINA on this day?"

"Dear friends, I would like to share my happiness. Just now, on this holiday, my great granddaughter has been born in Alma-Ata. I want to wish her tremendous happiness. May all the world's children be happy!"

A song soars high over the holiday Kreshchatik Avenue. The Komsomol youth are marching; the students' faces gay and rosy. The young voices are crisp and melodious.

Like always, after the parade there was a public outdoor fete. In the skies, various colored balloons soared, and the youngest participants in the ceremony (workers of the 21st century) watched their free flight seated on the shoulders of their papas and mamas.

That evening the Kiev skies were showered with the flaming colors of holiday fireworks.

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ARMED FORCES

IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATION IN COMBAT DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 1, Jan 84 pp 13-15

[Article by Major-General L. Korzun, Cand. Sc. (Military): "Upgrading of Cooperation"]

[Text]

One of the decisive factors of success in any kind of combat actions is a skillfully organised and constantly maintained cooperation.

Even the first Soviet manuals paid particular attention to the importance of cooperation. At the time it was considered that the main role in battle belonged to infantry, other arms of the service rendered it assistance in the fulfilment of combat missions. This demand was well preserved during the Great Patriotic War (1941-45).

The experience of exercises during the postwar years showed that success in modern combat may be achieved only by way of the efforts of all the arms of the service.

The introduction of nuclear weapons into the forces has exerted a great influence on the character of cooperation in modern battle, its content, forms and methods of organisation and its support. Under new conditions it was necessary to not only coordinate the subunits' actions and fire of all kinds concerning targets, place and time but also competently use the results of the employment of nuclear and missile weapons, artillery fire and air attacks. The majority of the commanders even in new and more complicated conditions displayed high skill in organising and constantly main-

taining cooperation between subunits and inside them, between various elements of combat formations. Thus, during the large exercises code-named Dnieper a motorised infantry division successfully acted. It began the offensive after a 800-km march. Its tank and motorised subunits disposed in the departure area in dispersed order launched the offensive on the move, and were committed to their directions immediately prior to the attack. Following from the departure area separately, they attacked the "enemy" simultaneously and jointly. This was a reflection of the level of organisation and cooperation.

The Dnieper exercises as well as other smaller in scale exercises played a great role in developing the theory and practice of cooperation in a combined arms battle. The wealth of experience was generalised and was incorporated in corresponding documents. It was indicated in these documents that cooperation consists in combat efforts coordinated by missions, lines and time and in mutual assistance of the subunits of all fighting arms and special troops and also neighbours in the interests of the best fulfilment of combat missions.

Motorised infantry, tank and airborne subunits are closely connected

with each other and with artillery and subunits of other arms of the service and play a major part in the immediate defeat of the enemy. Their combat actions are based on quick and concealed manoeuvre, skillful use of their own and attached fire weapons, results of nuclear strikes, artillery fire and aviation strikes and also of skillful use of the terrain. In order to maintain cooperation, the subunit commanders must readily know their combat duties, the missions of supporting and neighbouring subunits, and the ways by which they can be fulfilled, constantly maintain communication between each other and exchange data on the situation in good time.

To fulfil combat missions successfully, it is necessary to coordinate actions not only between subunits of different arms, but also between APCs, tanks and IFVs, to define the method of supporting subunits with fire weapons, to plan the order of their displacement and mutual assistance. Let us analyse the importance of this factor with the following example.

A tactical exercise was in progress. The 3rd Mts Inf Coy reinforced with a Tk Pl and an Arty Pl advanced to the depths of the "enemy" defences. It was assigned the mission of capturing a bridge and of securing crossing of the main forces across the water barrier. But suddenly the subunit was attacked at the flank by a force of up to an infantry company with three tanks.

It took Captain G. Khokhlov, the company commander, only several minutes to estimate the situation and to make a decision, which boiled down to the following: for one Mts Inf Pl with the support of the Arty Pl to repulse the counterattack by fire from the flank and to continue advance with two Mts Inf Pls and one Tk Pl.

The Mts Inf Pl with the Arty Pl, occupying advantageous positions, prepared for repelling the counterattack, while two Inf Pls with tanks rushed to the crossing. The mission was fulfilled.

Subsequently, continuing the ad-

vance, the company encountered strong "enemy" resistance and hit the ground. The terrain before the strong point was open and was under machine-gun, submachine-gun and anti-tank fire.

The company commander ordered the tanks to withdraw to shelters and to destroy the machine guns that hampered the movement of the motorised infantry subunits and the Arty Pl to deliver fire at armoured targets and antitank weapons of the "enemy." By his call the supporting battery also began firing.

Under cover of tank, artillery and machine-gun fire, the 1st and 2nd Mts Inf Pls began to move forward by bounds, readying to rush to the assault. The 3rd Mts Inf Pl, taking cover in ditches and behind bushes, was enveloping the "enemy" on the left. Soon the subunits took up advantageous lines.

By Captain Khokhlov's signal the 1st and 2nd Mts Inf Pls following the tanks from the front and the 3rd Mts Inf Pl from the flank rapidly attacked the "enemy" in the strong point. The right neighbour supported the attack of the 3rd Mts Inf Pl by fire.

During his critique, the commander who had carried out the exercises pointed out that the company's success was a result of well-organised cooperation between subunits.

As a rule a battalion (company) commander organises cooperation between subunits at the same time assigning combat missions. He draws particular attention to the coordination of actions with the purpose of rapidly taking advantage of the results of nuclear weapons, artillery fire and aviation attacks.

During the attack of a motorised or a tank battalion on the move against the defending enemy the commander, if time allows, specifies the cooperation on the terrain mock-up, enlisting the commanders of all battalion subunits and reinforcing means. However special stress is put on organising cooperation directly on the ground.

In defence, particular attention is paid to the close cooperation of all

kinds of weapons in combination with engineer and natural obstacles while cooperation proper is organised by elements of the enemy's successive actions: when he is advancing to the FEBA and when deploying (in assault position), when repulsing tank and infantry attacks and also in case of their penetration in the defence area. Such a principle of organisation of cooperation in defence fully justified itself in conditions of contemporary combat actions.

The production and introduction into the Land Forces of modern means of armed struggle stipulated further development of their organisational structure, appearance of new subunits and elements of combat formations, which increased manpower and equipment cooperating in a combined arms combat, volume of work and complicated organisation and maintenance of cooperation.

Transformation of a helicopter into a formidable weapon demanded on the one hand that close cooperation be organised between tank and motorised subunits and helicopters, and on the other that the antiaircraft defence of the friendly subunits be strengthened, enlisting for this new and more perfect means and coordination of actions with them.

In any form of the offensive battle a skillful combination of fire and movement is a basis of cooperation. If subunits move forward without proper fire support, this leads to an artificial increase of the rates of the offensive and, ultimately to failure. Experience shows that fire defeat must precede the blow of the advancing tanks and motorised infantry subunits and accompany it; that each gun, each tank, any weapon of destruction must be in such places of combat formations wherefrom they would be able to destroy the enemy weapons which hamper the movement of subunits. At the same time the increased fire power of all kinds of weapons did not demand a creation of such densities of fire weapons.

The most characteristic for the Great Patriotic War was cooperation of tanks with infantry, advancing on foot. The same proposition was in force during the early postwar years. It is natural that to maintain cooperation between tanks and infantry at comparatively low speeds was easier. But when tanks were improved, when new powerful destruction weapons appeared, infantry often was lagging behind them and was unable to cope with its missions successfully. Artificial lowering of the tanks movement rate led to a sharp increase of the threat of their defeat by antitank weapons.

Already during the war cooperation between infantry and tanks in mobile forms of combat was supported best of all when the riflemen were used as tankborne troops. It was particularly effective when a specified group of servicemen was being attached to each tank. The group knew its crew well and the latter its group. Here the striving for integration of battle formations also found its expression. In the postwar years, too, tankborne parties were widely used at exercises. But nevertheless the main tendency had become the provision of infantry with armoured vehicles on which it could not only move but also carry out combat without dismounting.

In the beginning these were APCs and then they were replaced by IFVs. With the equipment of forces with APCs, the cooperation was often organised according to the formula: Tank — APC. This was a new stage in integration of battle formations. The crews of tanks and APCs or IFVs constantly acting jointly well recognised each other and found their own and very effective ways of securing cooperation.

For a considerable period of time the absence of reliable communication between the infantry and tank subunits remained the weak point in securing cooperation.

Today technical means secure an effective communication of cooperation between manpower and equipment taking part in a combined

arms battle. However, the experience shows that the acuteness of the problem of effective cooperation in an all-arms combat has remained. The matter is that with the increase of the possibilities of organising and maintaining cooperation, the conditions for the commander's activity become more complicated, particularly in the course of combat actions.

If during the Great Patriotic War a commander of an infantry battalion frequently had to coordinate the actions of a small number of subunits, today their number has sharply increased. In combined arms battle side by side with motorised infantry, tank and artillery subunits, subunits of ATGMs, SAMs, combat helicopters, engineer troops and others also take part. Besides, one should not forget the "humane factor of cooperation." It is very important that the atmosphere favouring the achievement of overall success should reign also in mutual relations between the commanders of cooperating subunits. It is well known that man remains a man. And at the time of danger everyone wants to see at one's side a reliable friend. The knowledge that someone nearby will give you help provides an enormous lift.

The Soviet motorised infantrymen and tankmen, missilemen and artillerymen, AD men and airborne soldiers, pilots and seamen possess everything necessary to solve successfully any combat mission. But they will become much stronger if their actions are coordinated. Without well organised and constantly maintained cooperation between various subunits and units no combat mission may be completed in modern combat.

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ARMED FORCES

SMALL ARMS DESIGNER V.A. DEGTYARYOV PROFILED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 1, Jan 84 pp 20-21

[Article by Major-General Engineer Yu. Voinov: "Small Arms Designer"]

[Text]

CREATORS OF WEAPONS OF VICTORY

Our magazine will begin publication of a series of articles devoted to Soviet designers of weapons and combat equipment — weapons created by the joint effort of Soviet scientists, designers, engineers and workers; weapons with which the Soviet Union scored a historic victory over Nazi Germany in the Great Patriotic War (1941-45).

Small arms were the most widespread type of armaments. Many Soviet designers made a great contribution to their development. One of them was Vasily Degtyaryov, whose name is well known not only in the Soviet Union, but also far outside its borders.

The outstanding Soviet designer of automatic small arms Vasily Alekseyevich Degtyaryov (1880-1949) has traversed a long road from a common gunsmith to prominent designer, from soldier of the Russian Army to Soviet general.

Vasily Degtyaryov was born in the ancient Russian town of Tula, famous for its arms makers from time immemorial. His grandfather and father were arms makers, too. At age eleven Vasily joined them at the armoury. In the beginning he worked as inspector's apprentice, then inspector of rifle springs, and later on, assembler of breech-blocks and magazines. In 1901 Degtyaryov was called up for military service and posted to an armoury attached to an officers' small arms school. There is no saying what turn his life would have taken were it not for N. M. Filatov, chief of the firing ground, who saw in the boy the

makings of a talented armourer. He entrusted Degtyaryov with the most complicated repair work, and shortly after recommended him to V. G. Fyodorov, inventor of the first Russian submachine gun, as the best fitter.

Degtyaryov's talent of a designer was revealed with particular force after the Great October Socialist Revolution. At a plant headed by Fyodorov Degtyaryov was appointed chief of an experimental workshop, on whose basis an automatic small arms design bureau, the first in the Soviet Republic, was organised.

Every now and then an idea crossed his mind to try his hand at making a light machine gun. Having acquired solid practical skills under Fyodorov's tutorship and having studied his work *Fundamentals of Automatic Small Arms Design*, Degtyaryov started designing a light

infantry machine gun. At the state tests in the autumn of 1926 Degtyaryov's machine gun was found the best. Twenty thousand shots were fired from it with not a single failure. In February 1927 this machine gun, designated DP, was adopted for service in the Red Army. It was the main automatic weapon of an infantry squad for nearly two decades. Red Army men fired it successfully in the battles against Japanese militarists at Lake Hassan and the Khalkhin Gol River. It remained a formidable weapon during the Great Patriotic War. At the final stage of the war the front began receiving a modernised version of the machine gun — DPM — with more reliable components of the breech-block, a pistol-type grip, and an improved safety lock of the trigger mechanism.

The DP machine gun was Degtyaryov's first, but not sole, invention. His industriousness, diligence and talent were also manifest in the fact that he could work on several systems at once, designing new and modernising existing weapons. Taking the DP light machine gun as a basis, he designed the DA and DA-2 aircraft machine guns, and the DT tank machine gun. Working on the aircraft version of the weapon, Degtyaryov examined tens of cockpits, studying the nature and conditions of pilots' work. To adapt the machine gun for firing from an aircraft, he had to solve quite a few serious engineering problems, e. g. to reduce the overall dimensions (leave out the butt-stock and the wide disk) and to devise an attachment for fastening the machine gun in the aircraft.

The design bureau headed by Degtyaryov also produced the DS heavy machine gun and the DK, large-calibre machine gun. The latter (subsequently improved by G. Shpa-

gin, Degtyaryov's pupil) passed the tests and was adopted for service under the name "DShK 1938 model 12.7-mm heavy machine gun." The talented designer put a lot of effort into producing the PPD-40 submachine gun.

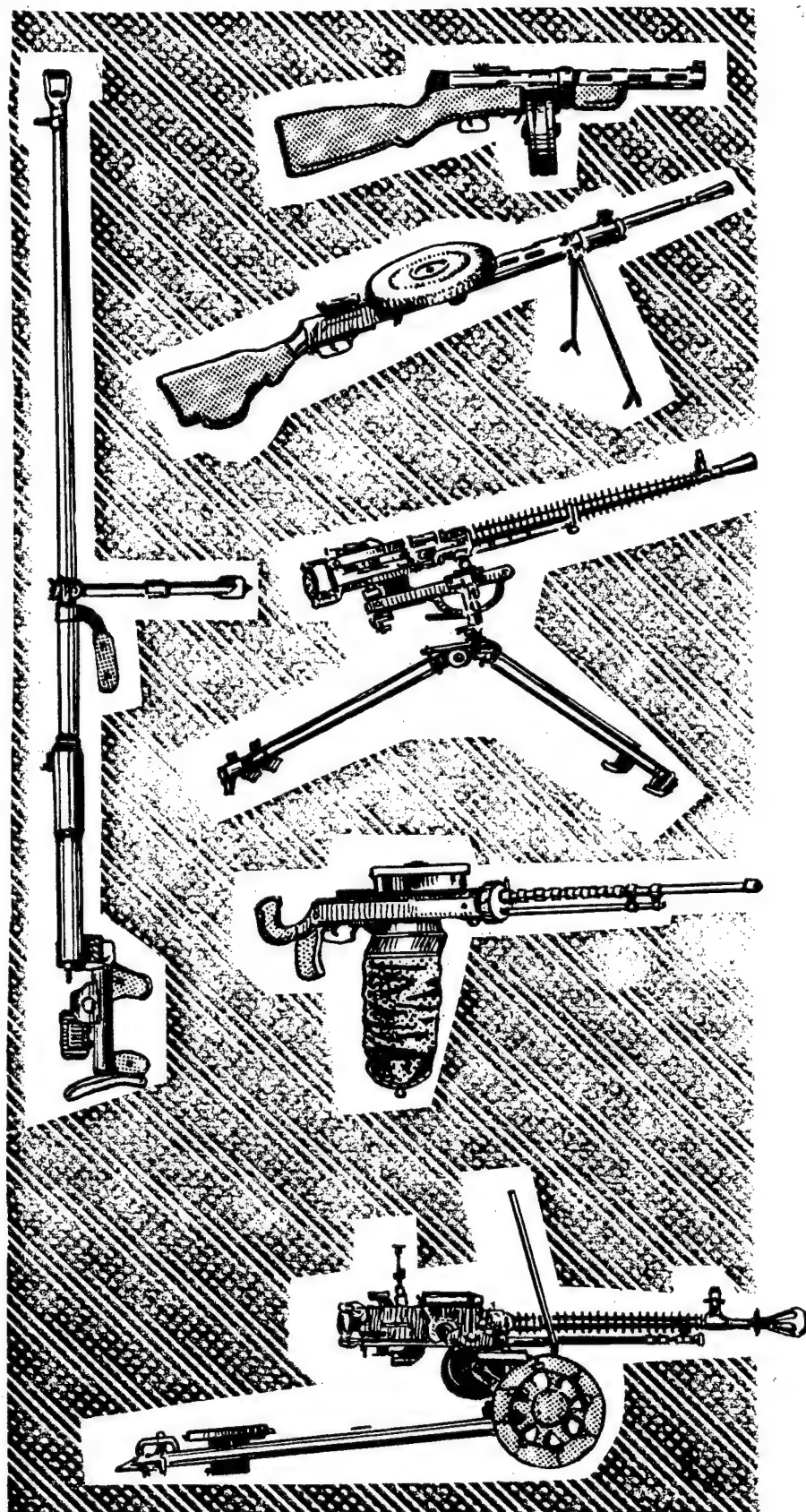
In 1940 Vasily Degtyaryov became the first Soviet designer to be awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labour. In the same year the degree of D. Sc. (Technology) was conferred on him.

During the very first months of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Union found itself in acute need of antitank rifles, simple in design and featuring high armour-piercing ability. V. Degtyaryov and S. Simonov, another outstanding Soviet small arms designer, were assigned the job of designing them. In a short time they produced experimental models, which displayed high combat capabilities during tests. On August 29, 1941 the State Defence Committee adopted a resolution on arming the forces with and starting mass production of Degtyaryov's 14.5-mm single-shot magazine antitank rifle (PTRD). For immediate needs of the front Soviet industry began producing Degtyaryov's rifles on an urgent basis. These rifles were quite simple in handling.

The many types of small arms designed by Degtyaryov passed severe tests on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War, and are rightfully called weapons of our victory.

The Motherland assessed at its true worth the great contribution to the development of small arms made by Major-General of the Ordnance Service Vasily Degtyaryov. He was awarded numerous Orders and medals, and USSR State Prizes.

Left: 14.5-mm single-shot antitank rifle (PTRD); top to bottom:
 7.62-mm 1940 model submachine gun (PPD-40);
 7.62-mm 1927 model infantry light machine gun (DP);
 7.62-mm 1939 model heavy machine gun (DS);
 7.62-mm 1929 model tank machine gun (DT);
 12.7-mm 1938 model heavy machine gun (DSHK) designed by Degtyaryov and Shpagin



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ARMED FORCES

YOUNGER GENERATION FORGETTING EVENTS OF WWII

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 18 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by A. Kantor, reserve colonel: "Give Me Your Hand, Young Comrade! Tell Me, Father...."]

[Text] I have had opportunities to spend time in many cities and rayons throughout our country. And it was always satisfying to see that the memory of fallen heroes and those still living is kept sacred, that streets and schools are named after them, that their actions and deeds are in the actions and deeds of the young men who join the ranks of our Armed Forces each year and thereby continue the tradition of their fathers and older brothers--they are preserving peace on earth.

But, unfortunately, sometimes it was my displeasure to observe that some young people do not know very much about their regional heroes, and have nothing intelligible to say about the medals their fathers and grandfathers received.

One fine autumn day, I was strolling with my grandson through the city where I grew up--Zaporozhye, and we stopped near a monument to the soldiers who died in battle during the Great Patriotic War. I told him about one of my war buddies, a Hero of the Soviet Union, Fedor Zolototrubov, and about what he did in the military. Suddenly, we were distracted by a shout from a boy who was playing near us: "Petka, come on! It's your turn!"

Petka, a little guy with dishevelled hair, took aim and adroitly hurled his bat into a circle of copper coins. I went up to the youngsters, and stood stock still: amidst the copper coins the boy was carelessly flicking... a military medal. The game came to a halt. And Petka mumbled embarrassedly:

"This is grandpa's..."

I lost my temper:

"Your grandfather was given this medal for bravery in battle against the fascists, and look what you're doing...."

The boys said nothing. And I began telling them what a high price we paid for our victory, and that each war medal is a sacred relic, and a testimony to the courage and fortitude of the Soviet troops.

This incident made me tend to think that sometimes we are still tolerant of "deficiencies" in military and patriotic education. It happens that amid the broad, wide-scale measure taken so ostentatiously and noisily, somewhere the individual is overlooked, with no regard for the feelings, thoughts and emotions awakened in him by what veterans have to say, and their stories about the ordeals they were faced with during that time so difficult for the country. But how very important this is!

Many examples can be cited of splendid friendships between war veterans and members of the younger generation. The son of one of my war buddies, Victor Selivanov, a tenth grader, wrote a composition for school about the trip he and his father took one summer around to all the spots where his father had fought.

"I saw the graves of my father's friends who perished," the schoolboy writes. "I saw how hard it was for my father to hold back his tears as he stood at these graves. And I found out so many new and exciting facts about the battles that took place in this area, and about the heroes...."

There is no doubt that a trip like this, taken with his father, will stay in the son's memory forever. It did a great deal to strengthen the spirit and the character of this future citizen and soldier.

The generation now serving in the army and navy are the sons and grandsons of those who fought in battle during the Great Patriotic War, and then built plants and factories, mines and cities from out of the ruins. And really, who, if not them, should know what deeds and exploits their fathers and grandfathers received their medals for? Unfortunately, it is not every young person who can speak about this. Of course he knows that his father or grandfather fought. He knows that he works in a factory or a mine, that he is stern or kind. But often he has no idea what he did during that time so difficult for the country, and during what attack his temples went gray.

One young man I know admits:

"I used to call my grandfather 'ancestor.' He always seemed like a grouchy old man who didn't understand the fashions, or the records I used to listen to with my friends. And even his job was dull: a bookkeeper. But once I happened to come across an old box, and in it I found an Order of the Red Banner and a medal 'for taking Königsberg.' For the first time it really registered with me that a member of my own family, living with me, had taken part in these great events, the heroic struggle of the entire nation. I suddenly saw my 'uninteresting and unremarkable' grandfather in a new light. But I'm embarrassed to ask what he received his medals for, and he doesn't talk about it at all. It's really a shame...."

And here's another example. It is graphic evidence of military and patriotic education of the younger generation within the family. When Guram Dmitriyevich Khizanishvili, a retired lieutenant colonel, is asked about his sons, he proudly answers:

"In our family there is a great tradition of artillerymen. My oldest son, Vakhtang, started military service as a gun layer and finished as chief of staff of an artillery regiment; the youngest, Temuri, commands an artillery sub-unit; my grandson, Anzor, is a student at the Military Academy imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy.

Guram Dmitriyevich himself served in the military for more than 30 years. And he has passed his love for the military on to his sons. He often told them about the exploits of Soviet servicemen, and his own war buddies, giving special emphasis to the role that artillerymen played in the last war. This, undoubtedly, made an impression in forming the character, the world outlook, the positive traits of his sons and grandsons, and strengthened their love for the military profession.

"In my family I always tried to create an atmosphere of respect for the Soviet Army, to get the boys caught up in the heroic spirit of the military, and the romance of camp life," the former serviceman tells us. "We are morally responsible for our children, for the entire younger generation. This obligates each of us to spare no effort in guiding the formation of moral and political qualities in young men and women, to raise them to be staunch and resolute defenders of communism."

Stories older family members tell about the heroism of the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War and about how they themselves fulfilled their sacred military duty at the front make an indelible impression on children. Young people will tell you this themselves. At home, conscientious, sensitive parents read and discuss works of fiction with their children about the heroic spirit of the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, and they see films together.

If the parents have strong ideological convictions, and their life is rich in patriotic, noble activities, they tend to be a positive influence on their sons and daughters. It is no coincidence that the children of parents like these excel in their military and political training in the army and try to be like their fathers in everything.

Unfortunately, I have to admit that, sometimes, decorated individuals and labor and war veterans forget that they must instill a patriotic sense in their children. The trouble is that older persons do not feel it necessary to tell their children about their past and about the present. Effective education of the younger generation depends on a united effort of family, school and social organizations, especially those such as Komsomol, trade unions, and DOSAAF.

During the past few years, Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations in Georgia have found many interesting forms of military and patriotic work to attract young people: trips to historical sites, communist artifact search-parties, school

museum organizations, participation in "Chronicles of the Great Patriotic War" research expeditions, and many other things. All this yields splendid results and makes it possible to improve the military and patriotic education of young men and women.

But along with this we wish to recall again and again the very important duty of each father and mother to care not only for the health and well being of their children, but also to make sure they grow up to be faithful patriots of the Soviet Fatherland.

Military and patriotic training within the family comes from the sincere love for the Fatherland of the parents themselves, from their keeping the military traditions of the family alive. Everybody has his own ways and methods of raising children. But there is one common element--respect for the military exploits and industrial and agricultural accomplishments of the older generation.

To instill this sense in young people, to raise them from childhood in a spirit of love and respect for our Armed Forces--this is our sacred duty.

12602

CSO: 1801/157

ARMED FORCES

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS ARMY FAMILIES SURVEY

[Editorial Report] PM250950--Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 January 1984 Second Edition carries on page 4 a 4,200-word, full-page feature entitled "The Young Officer's Family" under the "Sociological Sketch" rubric by own correspondents Ye. Agapova and G. Konyushkova. The feature is based on the replies to 1,000 questionnaires on family life sent out to young officers' families by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

The article begins with a description of various young officers, including Senior Guards Lieutenant F. Potapov, commander of a motorized infantry company, who has received two Orders of the Red Star for "fulfilling his internationalist duty in Afghanistan."

The article points out that 364 wives out of the 1,000 involved in the questionnaire have had higher education, which compares extremely favorably with the situation revealed by a similar investigation in 1924.

The authors describe the sorts of facilities and activities provided for children in military camps. They also point out, however, that families sometimes have to limit their size through lack of creches: "The USSR Defense Ministry Central Military Medical Directorate has informed us that the solution of the question is being hampered by delays in the construction of creches and kindergartens, particularly in the Baltic and Northern Fleets and in the Far East and Moscow Military Districts. The problem is that children's establishments are not infrequently regarded as items of secondary importance and their commissioning is unjustifiably delayed."

The article notes that "in some camps, as the questionnaires show, there is still an acute housing problem."

In discussing leisure, the authors state that "the worrying thing is that only 20 percent of those surveyed considered that their leisure time was spent meaningfully and that it met their spiritual needs."

The authors then look at the question of divorce, for which they provide some partial figures, and note that 225 of the young wives polled considered that "an excessive duty load on an officer is a circumstance which hinders the strengthening of the family." They also quote a lieutenant who says

that some wives often fail to comprehend why their husbands must spend days on duty. Separation, sometimes quite extended, is adduced as another factor causing marriage breakdown.

The authors conclude by looking at the degree of concern shown young married couples by commanders, political workers, party organizations, and womens' councils, pointing out that many officers' families have been pleased on this score, but that there are contrary cases reported.

CSO: 1801/212

SPECIAL TROOPS

MARSHAL OF ENGINEER TROOPS SHESTOPALOV ON CONSTRUCTION, TROOP BILLETING

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 23, Dec 83 (signed to press 17 Nov 83) pp 4-5

[Conversation with the Deputy Defense Minister of the USSR for Construction and Troop Billeting, Marshal of Engineer Troops Nikolay Fedorovich Shestopalov: "The Construction Site Is Life"]

[Text] Military builder.... For a person who is far removed from army life there seems to be some paradox in his consciousness in the combination of these words because the word "military" is firmly linked with war which causes ruthless destruction, and "construction"--it must be creation. And nevertheless, there is such a military specialty--builder. Today without him rockets do not take off, ships are not moored, and the fighter does not take off for interception: someone must construct the moorage and pave the runway!

We are in the waiting room of the Soviet Deputy Minister of Defense, Marshal of Engineer Troops Nikolay Fedorovich Shestopalov. An austere, rectangular office, a conference table, and the greenish illumination of the clock face which is arranged so that the running of inexorable time can be seen simultaneously by both the host and the guest. I try to formulate the questions briefly and clearly, in the military manner.

The marshal looks directly ahead in a thoughtful manner for several seconds. Then the conversation begins leisurely.

"Of course, every source has its beginning. And it exists for Soviet military construction. Let us return to the fall of 1917. It was cold and slushy at Petrograd. On order of the head of the deposed Provisional Government General Krasnov, having captured Gatchina, moved the Cossack regiments against the cradle of the revolution. On the evening of 28 October V. I. Lenin summoned the leaders of the city and rayon party committees and assigned the mission to them: to mobilize the workers of the plants immediately to dig trenches and construct barbed wire obstacles.

"Thousands of people with crowbars, shovels, picks, spades, axes, and reels of barbed wire took off to erect positions. In one day 20,000 arrived to erect the gulf-Neva defensive line alone. Most likely, these Petrograd workers could also be considered the first military builders of the Republic of Soviets."

The marshal stopped talking, as if paying a tribute of respect to the Petrograd revolutionary proletariat, and then he continued:

"You must admit that there are different kinds of heroism. There is the courage of the soldier who was the first to rise up in the assault under enemy fire. Like a banner, he can be seen by everyone and inspires. But, in my opinion, there is courage of a different type which is not so noticeable. Let us say, to bite with a shovel into the hard, frozen soil for 10 or 20 hours in a row, when the cold, burning wind literally penetrates through and through and when you become deaf from the roar of bombs and shells which are exploding nearby, each of which, it seems, is intended namely for you. And you can't leave until you finish building the defense line. Of course, war makes special demands on the military builder, but even in peacetime there is room for an exploit....

"...It happened last winter in one of the units where officer V. Kovalenko is the deputy commander for political affairs. The military builders had turned over their next installation--a heating complex. And suddenly, the hot milky color of steam struck from the concreted trench where the pipes had been laid--the pipeline was punctured. The military builders and brothers Viktor and Vasilii Stogniy were called on to eliminate the damage. They had to display selflessness and boldness in the full meaning of the word--for they had to enter the pipeline for almost 100 meters. The difficult task was accomplished successfully and the residents received heat by morning...."

Without looking, the marshal turned over several pages of a book which was lying on the desk:

"Here the war historians have estimated that if we add the total length of the fortifications created by the hands of the military builders during the years of the Patriotic War, it would be three times the distance between our eastern and western borders. It is not from books that I know the confidence which is instilled in the troops by contemporary and well conducted engineer training. Now, what is there to hide: not everyone saw and did not immediately see a real combat force in the military builders."

Life itself gave an objective evaluation to the labor of the military builders.

"The first two decades after the Civil War," continued Nikolay Fedorovich, "were the shining hour of builders in general. Of the creators of Komsomol'sk-na-Amur, Dneproges [Dnepr Hydroelectric Power Plant imeni V.I. Lenin], legendary Magnitka.... They did not write about the military builders then. And they also strengthened the economic and defensive might of the motherland, creating the powerful bases of the Northern and Pacific Fleets and implementing grand measures for the strategic improvement of the western and eastern borders. In the war years, covering the approaches to Moscow, we erected under the difficult front conditions antitank obstacles with a total length of 324 kilometers, antipersonnel obstacles--256 kilometers, emplaced 3,800 weapons emplacements, and set up 37,500 metal hedgehogs and ferroconcrete posts. And the enemy did not pass. Ten million people participated in the defensive works during the Great Patriotic War."

...Nikolay Fedorovich again stopped talking, as if returning to the present from that time with difficulty.

"The war tempered us," said the marshal. "We became resolute, persistent, and wise. We became compulsory. Without this, construction in general and military construction in particular are unthinkable. The structures on which the military builders worked in our time or are working are striking in their scope, boldness of engineer solutions and, if you will, uniqueness.

"We recall even now the already world-famous soccer and track and field complex of the TsSKA [Central Sports Club of the Army] on Leningrad Prospekt in Moscow, the biggest circular sports structure in Europe which was constructed at the level of the highest world standards.

"Not each of the 13,000 spectators who fill its stands today knows how much labor, technical keenness of wit, and professional skill the military builders applied to the FLK [soccer and track and field complex].

"The roof of the complex is assembled of 110-meter all-metal beams, each of which weighs 106 tons. The day of the placement of the last structural element on the roof of the FLK became a holiday for the builders....

"...They become military builders by conviction. Engineer-Lieutenant Igor' Shatokhin is a graduate of the Leningrad Higher Military Engineer Construction Red Banner School imeni Army General Komarovskiy. An 'hereditary builder'--that is how he represented himself. Strictly speaking, Igor' is a second-generation builder. His parents are the first generation. But the lieutenant's logic of reasoning is even more rigorous:

"My grandfather and grandmother were peasants. They built their own home and performed routine repairs in it. This is the first thing. Second--in the village all have been builders from time immemorial...'

"Igor' entered the military engineer construction school and finished it with distinction. He explained his selection briefly, in a military manner:

"First, military builders accomplish the most difficult missions. This interests me. Second, here there is no time for shaking down; they immediately invest a young specialist with confidence and responsibility. And I like independence. I make my own decision and am responsible for it.'

"Igor' is a candidate member of the CPSU and secretary of the unit Komsomol organization."

As regards the difficulty of construction missions which both officers mentioned, here is only some information for reflection. Imagine a regular round dinner table at which we assemble our guests at home at a festive hour. Now, we mentally increase the legs of the table to 12 meters in height (accordingly, we also convert them into thick columns for thickness). And we increase the surface being formed, which we cover with a fancy tablecloth, to 3,500 square meters----approximately five standard circus arenas. Seven thousand cubic meters of concrete were spent on all this. How the flat part of the table was

built up, advancing from the tops of the "legs" toward the unsupported center is a special conversation. Another thing is interesting. Instead of the traditional cranes with buckets filled with concrete, the builders used...dump trucks. They were driven to a height of 12 meters over a special inclined path, and the vehicles themselves paved a concrete road for themselves toward the center of the covering. And since the body of the dump truck had twice the volume of the buckets, less time was spent on laying the concrete than was planned.

"And this, we note, was not the most difficult task accomplished by the builders on this installation.

"You understand, of course," the marshal continued, "that there is not one defense installation in the country to which the military builders would not have applied their skillful hands. And again, I could invite you on a trip about the capital of our motherland--the hero city of Moscow. I would show you places where everything has been built to the highest standards. The military builders of Moscow took an active part in the erection of a number of installations. We are also conducting major housing construction. In short, just as all the Soviet people, the military builders are accomplishing the plans outlined by the party. And it pleases us, the veterans, that many young people who have come in contact with the specialty of builder for the first time here remain loyal to it, as they say, for the rest of their lives. The construction site generates and tempers the best features of a person's character."

...Happy animation reigned during the dinner break in the squad of Private First Class Zurab Goglidze. All seven men--assemblers and welders of high qualification--laughed together. The reason for the laughter was learned later, but we will not talk about it now.

"We are a small Soviet Union," Zurab smiled, listing the names of his close comrades: the Armenian Saven Narsesyan, the Karachai Tobay Khubiyev, the Turkmen Khudayberda Turdyev, the Russian Vasiliy Grebennikov....

Zurab himself believes that he has been lucky in life.

"Understand, I lived with my parents in Tbilisi for a long time. But I never became a city-dweller. I finished school and travelled to a kolkhoz. I should say that I worked as the operator of a milking machine, but I like the word "milker" better.

"So I work as a milker in the small village of Asureta, and all around--mountains, forests, blue air, and the expanse. You have neither trolleybus nor streetcar--quiet and calm. But later I understood oh what concern this quiet and calm requires of a person. When I learned that I would find myself in the construction troops, honestly, I rejoiced. Everything that I learn here will stand me in good stead later on. You yourself know that in the village there are not many builders and I myself, as they say, am a Jack of all trades....

"My squad is harmonious. What united us? Work. The very nature of our labor is collective. You don't emplace a panel or lay a beam on a slab alone. Only together. Together--this means advice in time, and assistance, and backing each other up, and this is already the basis for friendship and comradeship."

Nikolay Fedorovich stood up, walked up to the window, stood for a while, and placed his hands behind his back. Then he began to speak again, and this time his voice sounded fiery and sincere. This is the way people who are profoundly convinced of the rightness of their cause speak:

"I became a military builder more than 40 years ago. I can say based on my own experience: I never regretted my choice. Although everything happened, the bright feeling that people need you always remained. For life settles down for ages where the foot of the builder trods. In short, for us, the military builders, the construction site is life."

At night, the construction site is like an ocean liner floating in the sea. The arc welders adorn it with garlands of falling stars. Like topmen in the shrouds, the silhouettes of the assemblers appear for a moment on high.

I looked in a charmed manner at the economical and precise movements of the people who are accomplishing their daring plans strictly, in a military manner, and without fussing. And only now, at this moment, were the words which, like a banner, belonged to all of them together and to each one individually--from soldier to marshal-- filled with real, almost tangible meaning:

"The construction site--is life!"

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CSO: 1801/150

CIVIL DEFENSE

TALLINN RADIO NOTES RAYON CIVIL DEFENSE SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] LD231105--Tallinn Domestic Service in Estonian at 1105 GMT on 25 November 1983, in its civil defense broadcast, carries a discussion by an unidentified reporter with Enn Lohe, deputy chief of the republican civil defense staff, reviewing rural rayon civil defense activity.

After noting certain sovkhos' and kolkhoz' good conduct of civil defense exercises, Lohe goes on to state that many shortcomings were visible in the activities of Harju Rayon Agricultural workers, stating: "When an air raid alarm was staged at Habaja, first the top leaders of the sovkhos lost their heads, then middle-rank leaders did not understand what was required of them, and naturally all the people of Habaja did not know how they should act in an alarm situation. Habaja sovkhos is after all near Tallinn, and from the civil defense point of view an especially important establishment. At Kuusalu, management matters were in order, but the order in the equipment store left much to be desired. Also the means to ensure continuous work security under extraordinary circumstances were not thought out. A very pressing question, and a difficult question, is to ensure normal milking times precisely in large stockbreeding sections. It is possible that there will not be any power, and it could transpire that milking will have to be done by hand so that animals do not fall ill."

Detailing steps to be taken, Lohe says that a serious attitude should be adopted, all formalism should be given up, and training of people should produce practical results; special attention should be paid to civil defense signals and how to act accordingly. Providing some examples of supplies that must be protected, he states: "To ensure continuous work security, an especially important question is to secure animal breeding buildings, and to make existing grain and fodder storage places air-tight, especially with regard to seed stocks, because the future harvest depends on seed."

Lohe concludes that practical defense activity is the weakest point, and that all civil defense signals have to be clear.

CSO: 1815/17

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

SOVIET PAPER VIEWS WESTERN HYPERSONIC AIRCRAFT

PM261025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[Military-technical review by Candidate of Military Sciences Reserve Engineer Major General V. Kislov and Candidate of Technical Sciences Reserve Engineer Colonel V. Yermeyev: "Hypersonic Aircraft"]

[Text] Aircraft are assigned a principal role in the transatlantic strategists' aggressive plans. A considerable proportion of their military budgets is spent on rearming the air forces, on scientific research and experimental work connected with increasing the speed, altitude, and range of combat aircraft. Many U.S. aircraft and aeroengine corporations, in conjunction with NASA, are directing their efforts toward creating hypersonic aircraft with a flying speed five times the speed of sound and more. What are these aircraft intended for?

Answering this question, the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY notes that it is planned to use them primarily as reconnaissance aircraft and as fighters to intercept and destroy air and space targets. Foreign military observers do not conceal the fact that the so-called hypersonic strike aircraft is a mobile strategic weapon which can be used to strike stationary and moving, maneuvering targets, particularly in sea and ocean theaters, under rapidly changing conditions. It is planned that the number of nuclear warheads on board one such strike aircraft will be as many as several dozen, the magazine DEFENSE DAILY writes.

In the opinion of foreign military specialists, the main advantages of the hypersonic reconnaissance aircraft are that their high speed (in the order of Mach 5-10) and altitude (30-40 km) enable them to overcome traditional air defense and reach virtually any part of the world. With their aid it is hoped to obtain intelligence directly from the target region, which is not always possible when using spy satellites.

The magazine SPACE FLIGHT reports that the Lockheed firm is developing a project for a hypersonic spy aircraft with a speed of Mach 7 which is to replace the Sr-71 spy plane now in use by the U.S. Air Force.

Boeing is offering different design solutions. Its aircraft is to have an estimated speed of Mach 25 and a range of 20,000 km and more to ground

targets. It is planned that this aerospace plane will fly along a skip trajectory.

It is clear from an item in the magazine AEROSPACE DAILY that over the past few years U.S. Air Force specialists have been studying the possibility of creating a hypersonic manned interceptor aircraft. A model has undergone wind tunnel testing at a speed equivalent to Mach 5. However, foreign specialists stress, despite the extensive use of computer hardware, powerful wind tunnels, and remote-control models, there are many complex problems on the path of the design's practical implementation.

The flight conditions of hypersonic aircraft differ substantially from ordinary ones, primarily in terms of dynamic head pressure and the high temperature of the aircraft fuselage when it is moving through dense layers of the atmosphere. Even slight changes in the overall configuration of hypersonic aircraft markedly affect their aerodynamic qualities. The aircraft's longitudinal trim must be particularly accurate because as a rule the maximum aerodynamic value corresponds to a very small angle of attack in absolute terms (in the order of 3-4 degrees).

In the late seventies, in the U.S. Air Force flight dynamics laboratory, Lockheed proposed a new method for the aerodynamic configuration of hypersonic aircraft termed "compression distribution." Its gist consists in the fact that the contours of the rear section of the aircraft are geared to ensuring that they have a stabilizing influence on yaw deviation at high flight speeds.

Special demands are made on hypersonic aircraft's engine installations. They must ensure good acceleration at take-off and a sufficiently low speed when maneuvering on landing and they must also be economical at cruising speeds. In the opinion of foreign specialists, liquid-propellant rocket engines cannot satisfy these requirements. They suggest for that for the purposes required it is most expedient to use supersonic combustion ramjet engines running on cryogenic propellant (liquid methane or liquid hydrogen).

It is believed that the most promising fuel for hypersonic aircraft is liquid hydrogen because it has the maximum energy content for the minimum weight. In addition liquid hydrogen has a large heat capacity and may be used under conditions of heavy aerodynamic heating to cool structural components and engines. At the same time the foreign press also points to the difficulties connected with using this fuel. It is more difficult to place in the aircraft and special pumps are needed for refuelling (liquid hydrogen has poor lubricating properties). The transportation and storage of liquid hydrogen are quite a serious problem. It is planned to transport it in its gaseous state and to liquify it actually at airfields and to fuel the aircraft using pipes with a vacuum casing.

Citing the results of theoretical and experimental research, the magazine AVIATION WEEK notes that there is some ceiling on the use of supersonic

combustion ramjet engines because as the aircraft's cruising speed builds up there is an increase in the engine's frontal surface. Engines of this type are unsuitable for flight speed of Mach 10 and more, the magazine concludes. In addition these engines do not ensure the necessary thrust at low flying speeds.

Foreign specialists see one way of solving the problem in creating hybrid engine systems consisting of a turbojet and a ramjet engine. Thus the Pratt and Whitney company has designed a hybrid turboramjet engine which has a ducted fan gas generator with a common afterburning and ram combustion chamber for the fan and ram flows. This design uses a fan-type afterburner, which makes it possible to reduce the overall size of the engine.

The foreign press also reports work underway in the United States to create hybrid missile ramjet installations consisting of a ramjet and a solid-propellant rocket engine (the latter is situated in the ramjet engine combustion chamber). A plan is also being examined for the creation of a hybrid missile-ramjet installation combining liquid-propellant rocket engine and a ramjet engine.

One of the most important and complex problems facing the designers of hypersonic aircraft, AVIATION WEEK notes, is thermal protection for the aircraft. Foreign specialists see ways of resolving this problem in the use of passive and active heat protection systems. The former is based on the use of special panelling made of various heat-resistant materials (titanium, nickel and cobalt alloys, and others) which can withstand high temperatures.

However, foreign specialists note that difficulties of a different type arise here: At hypersonic speeds the heat-resistant structure's operational life is not long enough. It is believed that special heat protection coatings will increase it somewhat (but by no more than 100 hours). For instance, "ablation" coatings (which are partially burned in flight) made of ceramic and compound (hydrogen-silicone) materials. It is believed they will make it possible to achieve flight speeds of Mach 8-25.

The foreign press reports that an active heat protection system presupposes heat rejection with the aid of a special liquid. It is suggested that water and glycol [vodoglikol] be used, for instance. This mixture circulates round the channels of the aircraft covering and then enters the heat exchanger, where it provides heat for the liquid hydrogen--the aircraft engine fuel. This preliminary heating of the liquid hydrogen is not only not harmful, but actually has a positive effect on the engine's characteristics.

A number of foreign firms are studying the possibility of a using boron-aluminum material or a beryllium-aluminum alloy (they have high working temperatures) for the aircraft's outer skin and are also developing new production technology.

In conclusion, a few words about possible methods of basing and launching hypersonic aircraft. AEROSPACE DAILY reports that, in addition to ordinary methods, it is planned to use ground-launched missile systems to launch them (for ground launching) or heavy subsonic aircraft (for air launching). It is planned to land "empty" hypersonic aircraft (without payload and with small remaining quantities of fuel) at airfields used for ordinary supersonic aircraft.

CSO: 1801/186

AFGHANISTAN

SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN JUSTIFIED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Major I. Korelev: "Strengthen Friendship and Brotherhood"]

[Text] On December 5, 1978, a Treaty of Friendship, Amicable Relations and Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was signed in Moscow. The treaty was an important landmark in the history of bilateral Soviet-Afghan relations. It was clear and eloquent testimony to the fact that, after the victory of the April (1978) revolution in Afghanistan, the traditionally friendly Soviet-Afghan relationship attained a qualitatively new level and became one of brotherhood, revolutionary solidarity and comprehensive cooperation.

The articles of the treaty cover all the most essential areas of the two states' mutual relations--political, economic, military and cultural, as well as questions of cooperation in the international arena. Under contemporary conditions, special significance has been acquired by article 4 of the treaty, which says that the Soviet Union and the DRA, acting in the spirit of traditionally friendly and amicable relations, and in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations, "will consult each other and, with the agreement of both parties, undertake appropriate measures to insure the safety, security, independence and territorial integrity of both countries."

True to the provisions of the treaty, the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, implement the principles set forth in it every day in their mutual relations: full equality of rights, mutual respect of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-intervention into each other's internal affairs. Actual practice confirms the fact that our countries have been faithful to the commitments undertaken.

In developing the treaty, a number of agreements were signed regarding technical and economic aid from the Soviet Union, expansion of trade, and scientific and cultural cooperation. The Soviet Union is assisting Afghanistan in the construction of approximately 150 different enterprises and projects, more than 60 of which are already in operation. An important role has been given to doing joint geological prospecting, to exploiting Afghanistan's natural resources, developing its agriculture, and training its domestic labor force.

Of course, these agreements would have been implemented sooner had it not been for the ongoing, undeclared war against the DRA. It was unleashed by the enemies of the Afghan revolution, primarily the imperialism of the United States of America. Through its aggressive designs, the USA is trying at all costs to alter the alignment of forces in the world arena. As emphasized in a Statement by the Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yu. V. Andropov, toward this end the groundwork is being laid for direct armed intervention in the affairs of other countries, for the use of American weapons against any country which does not answer to the dictates of Washington.

Late in 1979 it became fully evident that foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan had not created any real threat of the country's losing its independence, which, in turn, would have placed a hotbed of tension on the USSR's southern border. Under these conditions, the Soviet Union agreed to comply with repeated requests from the government of the DRA to provide comprehensive--including military--assistance. Acting strictly within the bounds of international legal standards and agreements, Article 4 of the Treaty of Friendship, Amicable Relations, and Cooperation, as well as Article 51 of the UN Charter, the Soviet Union brought a limited contingent of its troops into Afghan territory with the sole aim of providing aid to the fraternal Afghan people in their struggle against foreign aggression and to defend their territorial integrity and Afghan independence.

The events that followed demonstrated that sending a limited contingent of Soviet troops into Afghanistan was timely and completely justified. In one of his speeches, the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, Babrak Karmal, emphasized that: "Supported by the hand of friendship which the Soviet Union has extended to us, the Afghan people, with guidance from the party and the Revolutionary Council, has successfully battled the intrigues of domestic and foreign reactionary forces." By providing international aid to the fraternal nation of Afghanistan, the Soviet people have thereby demonstrated their faithfulness to the Leninist policy of solidarity with nations which are struggling for national and social liberation.

The USSR and the DRA are in full agreement that there is only one path for settling the Afghanistan situation. And it lies through negotiations, through reaching agreements between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbors, through effectively ceasing foreign intervention, and through international guarantees that this intervention will not be resumed.

The armed forces of the DRA play an important role in crushing the counterrevolution and insuring a peaceful life for the Afghan people. Due to the concern of the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan, they are equipped with everything needed to resolve the problems facing them. The situation in the country has also necessitated that the political influence of the party within the army be strengthened. In the armed forces of the DRA, political organizations have been formed and an institute of political workers is in operation. Among tremendous numbers of military servicemen, the primary party

organizations are the basis of the party. At the first all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations, which took place in Kabul in November of 1983, those who spoke assured the Central Committee of the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan and all people of Afghanistan that the troops of the DRA armed forces are sparing no effort to carry out their principal task: to defend the achievements of the April revolution.

In observation of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Amicable Relations and Cooperation between the USSR and the DRA, the Soviet people express their fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people against continued intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and are firmly convinced that the designs of imperialist and reactionary forces against the Afghan revolution are fated never to succeed.

12602

CSO: 1801/157

AFGHANISTAN

IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND REFORM IN AFGHANISTAN OUTLINED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 22 Dec 83 p 3

[Special report for SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' by TASS correspondent V. Volkodav, Kabul:
"Resolving the Agrarian Problem--Land and the Peasant"]

[Text] The fair resolution of the agrarian issue in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was one of the most important directions in the work of Afghanistan's Popular Democratic Party and the nation's revolutionary government in the first days of the revolution. The vast majority of democratic Afghanistan's population are engaged in agriculture, the products of which comprise the bulk of the gross national product and provide a considerable portion of the exports.

Almost total illiteracy among the peasantry, the existence of pre-feudal remnants in land use and the organization of production, the low caliber of cultivation and the backward material foundation all helped over a period of many decades to turn Afghanistan's agriculture into a factor retarding the nation's development. The April Revolution of 1978 created new tasks in the area of agriculture. The main tasks were those of limiting ownership for the large land-owners and distributing the land among the peasants who owned little or no land.

After accomplishing the April Revolution, the revolutionary people set about the basic restructuring of agrarian relations on the basis of all-embracing land-and-water reform. The implementation of decrees passed by the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the cancellation of all of the peasants' pre-revolutionary debts to the land-owners and usurers and on the redistribution of the nation's available land on the basis of new democratic principles undermined the foundation of large land-ownership. As of today more than 105,000 families have already received free land. The state has assumed control over water resources, which are of key importance in Afghanistan's arid climate, for purposes of distributing them more fairly. To help the small farms the popular authorities allocate tens of thousands of tons of seed and chemical fertilizers for them each year and grant them loans on special terms.

The crop and livestock farms receive skilled assistance in the campaign against crop pests and livestock diseases. During the first half of this year alone 5 million fruit trees were specially treated against pests and diseases, pesticides were applied to 24,000 hectares, and more than 5 million head of livestock received veterinary treatment. The volume of services provided the members of cooperatives and the individual peasants by state machinery and tractor stations

doubled last year. The effective use of farm machinery at the disposal of machinery and tractor stations in the provinces of Baghlan, Kunduz, Herat and Kabul is already having a good effect on the economic development of these areas.

The revolutionary leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan keep constant watch over the implementation of the land-and-water reform in the nation. A recent meeting of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan adopted a plan of adjustments and additions to the decree on land reform, which are giving new impetus to the development of the national agriculture and increasing the peasants' incentive to accomplish reforms and increase production volumes. The newspaper HAKIKATE INKILABE SAUR has stated that the new measures are aimed at drawing the broad masses of the peasantry into direct participation in the observance of the land-and-water reform law. The peasants' practical participation in the accomplishment of the reform will make the reforms in the rural area democratic and truly popular. B. Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has stated that the revolutionary reforms in the Afghan village constitute the embodiment of one of the goals of the Popular Democratic Party of Afghanistan, for the achievement of which the party has struggled since the day it was founded.

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[Article by Yuriy Kulikov, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent, Kabul-Moscow: "Shooting with Props: An Afghan Reporter"]

[Text] An Outdoor Excursion

The helicopter landed at the small Jelalabad airfield at twilight. While it was being unloaded, and we waited for the car that was being sent for us, it got dark, as it does only in the south, swiftly and imperceptibly. The road to the hotel ran through one of the rare small forests, and because the animation of those who had met us had been replaced by strained silence, from the driver's tense posture I understood: something had put them on their guard.

"Do you know what they call the place we're in? Nightingale Grove," remarked the driver. And added, in the tone of a worldly-wise man: "Only instead of little birds, it's sometimes bandit bullets that sing here in the evenings. This place has seen shooting. So just take that if there's trouble." And he indicated with his eyes the submachine gun lying between the seats of the GAZ automobile.

"Oh, we'll slip by. We're not the first ones," an older officer joined in. He bent over toward me, his straps creaking. "Two weeks ago, some guys from Kabul television were working here. They fussed about all around the grove. And everything was OK. But outside of town, where they weren't thinking of trouble, they ran into an ambush."

"And perished?"

"Apparently not. They fought back. The props helped them out," he grinned.

"Are they still here?" I asked with interest.

"I think they've flown back to Kabul."

A few days later, after returning to the capital, I recalled this story heard in passing and sought out those involved. I arranged a meeting with

one of them, the producer Fakir Nabi, by telephone. But at the appointed time, there were 15 people standing at the door. They were the film crew of the television movie "The Girl in White."

It is hard to say what united them more: the memory of shared trials--the strongest memory on earth--or the fact that they were like-minded persons, people with similar views and similar fates. And they shared a common attitude toward the film they were making--they were all expressing on the screen their perception and understanding of the revolution.

The film was about a young Afghan woman who was not afraid of dushman threats, who took part in an unequal fight with a band and perished, uncrushed and unsubdued. From the strict viewpoint of the critic, there are probably flaws in the picture. I think that's normal: revolutionary Afghan art is young, like its heroes, and it still has a lot to learn.

The lead actress Zakhra, for instance, is a 17-year-old lyceum student, which does not prevent the girl from being a party fighter with experience. A member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, she was in the underground, and was an agitator at the front. Like all those in the film crew, Zakhra is a representative of the new intelligentsia. Their masterworks are still to come, I hope, but for the present they have mastered the main thing--it is necessary, as a Russian poet who had experienced and celebrated 1917 once wrote, to listen to the Revolution with one's whole body, whole heart, and whole consciousness.

Although they are not simply listening, but defending it.

"...In my opinion, there's someone in the fortress," said the artist and director of the picture, Nadzhib Sultani, when they were entering the kishlak [village] of Bekhsud.

Like many Afghans, Sultani possessed excellent intuition. Only with him, the intuition and scent of danger were especially sharp, because bandits had once broken into his house and he, it was said, had sensed their habits with his own skin.

He wasn't dreaming: a minute later, and shots resounded from the deserted fortress. Imagine how their sound surprised these unarmed people, who were quietly making plans for a regular episode. Unarmed? But the props? The props, about which word later spread in Jelalabad. The captured Egyptian and American weapons which they had brought along for filming the combat episodes came in handy for a real battle, not just to the propman. The artist Mokhad Yunos had the most advantageous situation. He was playing the part of a bandit leader armed to the teeth, and not five minutes before had been dejectedly walking along the hot road, complaining that he was about to collapse under the weight of all those cartridge clips, grenades, and submachine guns. But when real bandits' bullets began to sing where there had before been characters, the querulous phlegmatic was not among those scared.

"Save the equipment," he shouted at cameraman Khayati, and himself, taking off his cartridge belts, began to pass them out among his comrades.

They lay down on the ground behind the nearest clay wall and kept up the fight for two hours, until the actor Yekhsan, who had been sent to town for help, returned in a tank. By 9:00 p.m., the efforts of the film crew and of subunit of the Afghan army had rendered the band harmless. And an English carbine was added to the props. It was found among the captured weapons and awarded to the actress Zakhra for fearlessness.

As for the film, they had to set it aside for a while. You understand; fighters need rest after a battle. However, art has not suffered from this occurrence. On the contrary, it has gained, been enriched. Indeed, as we know, it is strongly connected with reality. Our film crew has truly found that elusive line beyond which the movie ends and life begins.

The Doctor and the Dushmans

From that same province of Nangarkhar, nor far from the spot outside Jelalabad where this surprise attack took place, a thread extends to another of my meetings, the participants in which had also become representatives of the intelligentsia. Only, it was an intelligentsia opposed to the revolution.

On a clear January Sunday, a people's militia post stopped a small group of people on the highway leading to Pakistan. It turned out to be the family of Khabibrakhman, a teacher at Kabul University. And although the head of the family explained that they were there for a walk, the strange abundance of household goods aroused suspicion. And a bare highway near the state border was hardly an appropriate place for relaxation.

Inquiries were effectively made. It was ascertained that several days before Khabibrakhman had obtained half a million afghanis from the sale of a villa in the capital. He did not now have the money. His sons let the secret slip: they had delivered it to some Indian for transmittal to Pakistan. So the suspicion of an attempt to leave the country illegally began to be confirmed.

It would appear to be a simple occurrence. But Khabibrakhman confessed that he was in an underground organization and enumerated the names and sobriquets of its members. The case took a more serious turn. The teacher named his colleague, Doctor of Juridical Sciences Taraki Rustor, as one of the leaders of the organization. That same day, a search of Rustor's car brought to light a briefcase containing antigovernment leaflets and their rough drafts, written in his own hand, and also a tape of the doctor's voice calling upon the revolution's opponents to join together and carry on the struggle to a victorious conclusion.

This was a potent enemy, stouthearted and confirmed. In terms of education, one could not deny his intellect. From an aristocratic family, he had studied

in France for seven years, defended his dissertation there, and returned to his motherland with a fund of knowledge and a strong arrogance toward his oppressed, illiterate fellow countrymen. His partiality for the intellectual caste was so great the later Rustor even proposed to name his reactionary organization, which was very far from science, the "Front of Knowledge," falsely and pretentiously. He viewed the April Revolution with the repugnance of a snob, but as it gathered strength, his disdainful expectation of its inevitable collapse and his silent opposition were replaced by dissatisfaction, bitterness, and finally resorting to underground struggle.

Having obtained the permission of the authorities, I went to the Puli-Charkhi Prison especially to meet with Rustor. Two days after his arrest, the BBC and the Voice of America had raised the alarm: an Afghan scholar has been taken into custody, an innocent man remote from politics is suffering.

Into the investigator's office walked a thickset, balding man with a satisfied expression on his pink, well-cared-for face. He smiled, broke open a pack of Kents bought along the way in the prison canteen, and offered me a cigarette. Generally, during the entire conversation, the doctor did not break down once, was even-tempered, was outwardly almost friendly, and I even admired the restraint and composure of the man, who in spirit--I knew--could not but hate the young investigator, who embodied an authority now hostile to him, and me too, one of those Russians whom he had called for the merciless destruction of in his leaflets. They were poorly informed in the West: Taraki Rustor was certainly no martyr, and had not repudiated his political convictions.

True, in the beginning he tried to play a cunning trick: "My business is to teach and to write books. And the leaflets? In them I was calling the people to the real truth, and was expressing my personal convictions." However, he stumbled and (this from a doctor of jurisprudence!) admitted: true, to summon people to any activity against the government also means to carry on a political struggle. Moreover, Rustor did not deny the presence of a program and regulations, and briefly set forth the organization's plan of action. Only in the presence of Khabibrakhman, who had been picked up in Nangarkhar, he confessed nothing. To the question of the organization's goals, he stiffly, almost militarily, replied: to join together with counterrevolutionary groups.

And so? "Apoliticalness"--and this avidity for deals to win influence and power, to make contact with the bandits, on whose weapons and ferocity Rustor was counting. Well, Napoleonic schemes were not beneath the little group of conspirators from the teaching elite, and Rustor was definitely aware of this. In addition, while he called for unity of actions and a joining together in his leaflets, the ranks of his own group were not monolithic. It is no accident that, having lost faith in the success of illegal activity, Rustor's associate Khabibrakhman sold his home and decided to flee the country.... The doctor took a breath, remembering the faint-heartedness of the people who had betrayed him, but did not become indignant aloud. He philosophically shrugged his shoulders: "What can one do? Man is egoistic and weak by nature."

I held an opposing opinion on that score. I remembered my new friends --Zakhra, Nabi, Sultani, Yunos, the whole film crew, who had preserved their devotion to each other at a moment of mortal danger. I wanted to tell the doctor about them, and thought about it a great deal. It wouldn't matter. These "parvenus," these first-generation intellectuals, would provoke nothing in him but scorn.

Khabib Is Responsible for Tomorrow

"...And how are you responsible for it?" I move my notebook.

"I retorted that the political platform of the students is no less important for us than their knowledge."

We are talking with Asadulla Khabib, the rector of Kabul University, for a second hour. The conversation is without an interpreter--Khabib speaks excellent Russian; he first studied in Leningrad, then completed his graduate studies at Moscow State University. My interlocutor is a famous Afghan writer, he wrote the first revolutionary play in the country, and incidentally, it was from one of his stories that the producer Fakir Nabi was making the television film "The Girl in White." Khabib is deputy chairman of the Union of Writers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a passionate opponent of "pure" science and art for art's sake. And now, when the conversation turns to one of the teachers at the university, Faruk Etimadi, who, expressing his displeasure concerning the irregular attendance of lectures by part of the students, had said: "It makes no difference to me that they're party activists; the student's convictions for the most part don't concern me. The main thing is what they know," Khabib again bursts out:

"But the party concerns me. In the opposite case, the educational institution might become a stronghold of reaction and counterrevolution. April 1978 opened the university's doors to the sons of the peasants and workers. This is their revolution, and they are shielding it from danger. They patrol at night during the curfew hour and go on operations against the dushmans. Yes, sometimes to the detriment of their lectures, but I am certain that those who reach for knowledge will manage to fill the unavoidable gaps they are now incurring. Besides, Faruk Etimadi is exaggerating a little: in the exam sessions, almost none of the student party members brought up the fear."

"But are there supporters of Etimadi's views at the university?"

"Unfortunately, there are. Before, the university was literally in the hands of the Americans. The majority of the deans, the department heads, and the professors received their educations in the West. They derived their world view from there. How do we get along? Well, first of all, the most uncompromising opponents of the changes have left the country. And secondly, we are conducting explanatory work with those who are vacillating.

"But do there still exist inveterate enemies harboring grudges, like Taraki Rustor, who established a 'Front of Knowledge' among the teachers?"

"There are fewer and fewer, and it must be recognized that Rustor's subversive activity was unable to affect the work of our educational institution. The students are studying normally, and this year and last year not one lecture was broken up."

I nod my head. Before meeting with the rector, I had wandered for a long time on the university campus, the life of which, I think differs little from the life of the major universities of Europe that I have seen. Broad lawns. Stylishly dressed girls leafing through their notes. Boys arguing about something with unassailably academic countenances. Tomorrow's Afghan intelligentsia....

"I've heard that you also have an uneasy position in the Union of Writers," I return to the conversation.

"It's an uneasy time. You mentioned the movie director Nadzhib Sultani, whose house bandits had broken into. Such instances are still not uncommon. They are trying in every way to frighten the creative intelligentsia, to hamper its cooperation with the people's power. They leave letters warning us not to appear on radio or television and not to read our verses at poets' evenings. They threaten reprisals for joining the Union of Writers. If all this is taken into account, the 300 people who have made up our union for two years are not so few at all. In fact, that's a lot, for you mustn't forget that 90 percent of all Afghans are illiterate."

"In that case, the reading audience you have is very limited...."

"Reading audience, yes. But look how people pack the halls when our men of letters speak. And many become familiar with a book only by hearing it read--from this revolutionary poetry, prose does not become worse. They are called upon to educate not only ideologically, but also aesthetically--I am not afraid of this loud word. The task, I don't argue, is difficult, but it is within our strength. For, as the sometimes agonizingly complicated path of the intelligentsia in revolution and in life shows, its better, talented representatives are on our side, are for the people."

The conversation draws to a close. We say goodbye. Outside the window it's a hot noon. At this time of day, when the capital usually rests, waiting for the heat to pass, the university campus is as crowded as before. What did the rector say? "Water comes back into the irrigation ditch of him who is patient." Khabib had wanted to emphasize his optimism with this popular wisdom. Well, it's fully substantiated. In spite of the desires of the aristocrat Rustor, who haughtily looked upon the 90 percent of his illiterate fellow countrymen, their children have now stepped forward onto university paths.

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